

MNATSAKANYAN, Menet Grigorovich, stezher; GLIKI Yu., Grant Asotovich

Level of the reverse voltage in the rectifier of an excited  
three-phase current transformer. inv. vys. uchet. zav.;  
elektromekh. 7 no. 518-597 '64. (MLR 1';9)

1. Katedra elektroapparatusstroyeniya Elektricheskogo energeticheskogo  
instituta (for Mnatsakanyan). 2. Stranoy Inzhener Artyanskogo  
filiala Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta  
elektromekhaniki (for Gevorkyan).

GEVORKYAN, G. A., inzh.

Synchronous machine with a short-circuited rotor. Elektrotehnika  
35 no.12:46-47 D '64.  
(MIRA 18:4)

L 07144-67 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EMF(w) IJP(c) EM  
.ACC NR: AP6035493 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0198/66/002/010/0036/0043

19  
18  
3

AUTHOR: Gevorkyan, G. A. (Yerevan)

ORG: Institute of Mechanics, AN UkrSSR (Institut mekhaniki AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: On the flexure of plates with couple stresses considered

SOURCE: Prikladnaya mekhanika, v. 2, no. 10, 1966, 36-43

TOPIC TAGS: thin plate, plate flexure, plate bending, couple-stress, couple stress-elasticity theory, couple stresses

ABSTRACT: After discussing the basic relationships of the three-dimensional couple-stress elasticity theory and giving the equations for equilibrium and internal forces and moments, the flexure of a plate is discussed, taking the couple stresses into account. The basic differential equations are derived, assuming that the plate is incompressible over its thickness, and expressions for the components of regular and couple stresses are obtained, as well as for the internal forces and moments in the plate. By substituting the latter in the equilibrium equation, a complete resolving system of differential equations is obtained in terms of unknown displacement functions. The flexure of a rectangular plate simply supported along all its edges, and subjected to a load distributed in accordance with a sine law over its surface, is investigated as an example, and expressions are derived for determining the normal displacements. The results of a numerical calculation of normal

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\*ACC NR: AP0035493

deflections in the plate are presented in a table and compared for  $d/h$  (length-to-thickness) ratios from 5 to 50. In cases when the Kirchhoff-Love or the S. A. Ambartsumyan hypothesis on the normal element is used; in both cases the deflection values obtained by the classical (regular), and by the couple-stress theories of elasticity are given. The table shows that for thin plates ( $d/h \geq 20$ ), the Kirchhoff-Love hypothesis gives satisfactory results and that the deflections obtained by the couple-stress theory are smaller. Orig. art. has: 49 formulas and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 18Mar66/ ORIG REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 5104

Card 2/2

ZHURAVSKAYA, N.V.; BADMAYEVA, V.V.; GEVORKYAN, G.G.

Etiology of endocarditis lenta. Part 4: Pathomorphological control for studies on the role of filtrable forms of *Streptococcus viridans* in the etiology of endocarditis lenta. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no. 11:88-92 N '54. (MIRA 8:1)

1. Iz bakteriologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. prof. A.K.Shubladze) nauchno-eksperimental'nogo otdela i terapevticheskikh klinik (zav. prof. Ye.M.Tareyev i prof. B.A.Chernogubov) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni M.P. Vladimirovskogo (dir. A.P.Musychenko)

(ENDOCARDITIS, SUBACUTE BACTERIAL, bacteriology  
Streptoc. viridans, pathol. & morphol. aspects)  
(STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS,  
viridans, endocarditis, subacute bact., pathol. &  
morphol. aspects)

DZHAGARYAN, A.D., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; GEVORKYAN, G.G.

Infantile type of coarctation of the aorta. Akush. i gin.  
no.4:39-43 Jl-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Iz Instituta khirurgii imeni A.V.Vishnevskogo (dir.--prof.  
A.A. Vishnevskiy) Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR i patolo-  
goanatomiceskogo otdeleniya Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-  
issledovatel'skogo instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (zam.  
direktora po nauchnoy chasti--prof. V.P.Mikhaylov)

(COARCTATION OF AORTA, in infant and child  
clin.aspects)  
(INFANT, NEWBORN, dis.  
coarctation of aorta, clin.aspects)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Blood Circulation.

T-5

Abs Jour : Rec Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 31722

Author : Gevorgyan, G.G.

Inst :

Title : ~~Electrocardiographic Changes During Tyreotoxicosis.~~

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. tr. Resp. klinich. bol'nitsey ArmSSR, 1957,  
I, 111-116.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 52 -

GEVORKYAN, G.G.

Some pathoanatomical data on thromboembolism in obstetrics  
and gynecology. Akush. i gin. 33 no.5:78-88 S-O '57.

(MIRA 12:5)

1. Iz patologoanatomiceskogo otdeleniya Moskovskogo oblastnogo  
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta akusherstva i ginekologii  
(dir. O.D.Matspanova, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. V.P.  
Mikhaylov).

(GYNECOLOGICAL DISEASES, compl.

thromboembolism, autopsy findings)

(LABOR, compl.

same)

(THROMBOEMBOLISM, etiol. a pathol.

in labor & gyn. dis., autopsy findings)

MIKHAYLOV, V.P., prof.; TEREKHOVA, A.A., prof ; GEVORKYAN, G.G.

Carcinoma in situ as a pathohistological and clinical problem in  
the early diagnosis of cervical cancer [with summary in English].  
Akush. i gin. 34 no.1:3-18 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta  
akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. O.D.Matsepanceva, nauchnyy ruko-  
voditel' - prof. V.P.Mikhaylov)  
(CERVIX NEOPLASMS, diag.  
carcinoma in situ, early diag. value (Rus))

EXCEPPTA MEDICA Sec 7 Vol 13/11 Pediatrics Nov 50

2950. PATHOGENESIS AND PATHOLOGY OF HAEMOLYTIC DISEASE OF THE NEWBORN (Russian text) - Gevorkyan G.G. - AKUSH. I GINEK. 1959, 1 (34-38)

On the basis of data from the literature, recent achievements in haematology and biochemistry, and personal post-mortem studies of 43 newborns who had died from haemolytic disease, it is assumed that haemolytic disease of the newborn is in miniature an affection of the blood system (in the form of a leukaemic reaction, erythroblastosis or erythroleukaemia), which may be compared with leukaemia. It is necessary to follow up growth up to adolescence of individuals who have suffered from haemolytic disease of the newborn, because of a possible development of a disease of the blood system.

(X.7)

MNATSAKANOV, T.S.; AMATUNYAN, V.G.; GEVORKYAN, G.G.

Potassium perchlorate treatment of patients with thyrotoxicosis.  
Klin.med. 38 no.7:81-86 '60. (MIRA 13812)  
(HYPERTHYROIDISM) (POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE)

MIKHAYLOV, V. P., prof.; TEREKHOVA, A. A., prof.; GEVORKYAN, G. G.,  
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Intraepithelial cancer of the cervix uteri (morphology, clinical  
aspects, treatment). Akush. i gin. no. 3:89-95 '61.  
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta  
akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. - zasluzhennyy vrach O. D.  
Matspanova, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. V. P. Mikhaylov)

(UTERUS—CANCER)

MIKHAILOV, V. P., prof.; TEREKHOVA, A. A., prof.; GEVORKYAN, G. G.,  
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Carcinoma in situ and carcinoids as preneoplastic stages in the  
histogenesis of cancer. Akush. i gin. 38 no.3:11-21 My-Je '62.  
(MIRA 15:6)

(UTERUS—CANCER)

ACC NR: AP7001201 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0407/65/000/05-/0098/0104

AUTHOR: Gevorkyan, G. G. (Yerevan); Bayramyan, A. Sh. (Yerevan)

ORG: none

TITLE: Electrochemical precision machining of solids of revolution

SOURCE: Elektronnaya obrabotka materialov, no. 5-6, 1965, 98-104

TOPIC TAGS: electrochemical machining, metal machining / EZ-11 electrochemical machine

ABSTRACT: The development of a new EZ-11 semiautomatic metal-working machine using electrochemical techniques is described as are the experiments associated with this development. The electrochemical method of machining cylindrical workpieces with longitudinal and cross feeds of the tool was tested on a specially remodelled Soviet-built S193N turning lathe; both the workpiece and the

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ACC NR: AP7001201

tool could be rotated. A cone-shaped tool ensured best results in longitudinal-feed machining. Higher electrolyte pressures and small interelectrode gaps were found to be conducive to high productivity and low surface roughness. Heat-resistant and magnetic alloys were more easily machined and had better finish than carbon steels; thus, the rate of h-r metal removal exceed by 10% and magnetic metal removal by 15% that of carbon steels. With crossfeed machining, a workpiece peripheral speed of 100-300 m/min was found to be optimal; an automatic servo feed system with decreasing rate-of-feed is recommended. Nitrate electrolytes with added NaF were found to be the best for machining h-r and magnetic steels. Tentative characteristics of the EZ-11 machine (planned to be built in 1966) are reported. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 13,09 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

1 20953-66 RIC(1)/NET(1)/EVA(1)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/TG/GG  
ACC NIT AF601773

SOURCE CODE: UR/0173/65/018/004/0035/0039

58  
B

AUTHOR: Gerasimov, G. M.

ORG: VNIIEK

TITLE: Investigating the reliability of the process of the compression molding of ferrite cores with rectangular hysteresis loop

SOURCE: AN ArmeSSR. Investiya. Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk, v. 18, no. 4, 1965, 35-39

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite core memory, hysteresis loop, magnetic property, plasticity, computer technology

ABSTRACT: The fabrication of small-sized ferrite cores with rectangular hysteresis loop is characterized by a considerable non-reproducibility of magnetic properties of the cores, i.e., a high degree of unreliability reaching as much as 50-90 percent. This is an urgent problem considering the broad use of these cores in computer engineering. Proceeding from the premise that the nonuniform distribution of the parameters of the hysteresis loop in Mg-Mn ferrite cores is attributable to variations in the bulk weight of the molding powder and to other factors involved in the preparation of this powder and in the actual performance of the molding operations, the authors investigated these conditions in actual experiment. The ferrite cores were fabricated by the standard techniques, using a molding powder with a dispersity of +0.20 to 0.16. It was thus found that the principal cause of the nonuniformity of ferrite-core properties is the unreliability of the compression-molding operation, i.e. fluctua-

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L 27953-66

ACC NR AP6017735

tions in the amount of powder poured into the mold. Conclusion: free pouring of the molding powder into the mold should be abandoned and replaced with forced filling of the mold cavity under pressure. In order to preserve the mechanical strength of the cores following their molding and to obtain a batch with sufficient plasticity for completely filling the molding space, the binder content must be correspondingly selected: the optimal content of the binder -- 10% aqueous solution of polyvinyl alcohol -- should be 30-50%. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 3 formulas. [JPRs]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 06Jan85 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 8/1

GEVORKYAN, I.A.

Variations in the physiological activity of leaves developed from buds at different stages of ontogenesis. Nauch.trudy Mrev.un. 64:85-92 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Kafedra fiziologii i anatomii rasteniy Yerevanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.  
(Leaves) (Vernalization)

GEVORKYAN, I.A.

Changes in the plastic matter content of perilla leaves depending on photoperiodic action. Nauch. trudy Erev. un. 69 Ser. biol nauk no. 8:71-75 pt. 1 '59. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Kafedra fiziologii i anatomii rasteniy Yerevanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta,  
(PERILLA) (PLANTS, EFFECT OF LIGHT ON)

GEVOREYAN, S. I.

Changes in free amino acids and soluble carbohydrates of winter wheat seeds in the process of verminization. RAI, AN Arm. SSR  
41 no. 1159-64 '65.  
(MIRA 1868)

1. Botanicheskij institut AN ArmSSR. Submitted January 21, 1965.

GEVORKYAN / Kh.

GEVORKYZN, I. Kh.

Gevorkyzn, I. Kh.: "On an 'acute stomach' in the presence of malaria,"  
(Report). Trudy III Zakavkazs'. s"yezda khirurgov, Yerevan, 194"  
(on cover: 1949), p. 234-243

SO: U-SMAC, 17 Dec. 59, (Letopis 'zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

Mirzoyan, S. A. and NEWERTIAN, T. Kh.

Gevorgyan, L. M. "The reactivity to pharmacological agents of the balloon valvularization vessels of the lungs," Trudy III Zashchitnoi nauchno-tekhnicheskoi konferentsii, Ternopil, 1971 (on cover; 1971), p. 67-68.

SJ: U-220, 17 Dec. 71, (Letteris Uzunian) (update), (cont., 1971).

GEVORKIAN, I. Kh.

Gevorkyan, I. Kh. - "The effect of arterial ligation on hypotension reactions on the re-excessive pressure in pretreated nonoccluding wounds and after extremitiies," In: Chirurgia: v. 2, Janus, Kiev, 1970, p. 143-5.

AO: U-4355, 14 August 3, (Letopis' zhurnal' Ligan Statist., N. P., 1970.)

GEVORKYAN, I. Kh.; GUARDS MAJ

PA 46/49T74

USSR/Medicine - Malaria, Prevention Mar 49  
Medicine - Quinine, Therapy

"Malaria Caused by Surgical Interposition and  
Prophylaxis," Guards Maj I. Kh. Gevorkyan, Med  
Corps, Yerevan, 19

"Sov Med" No 3

Presents results of observations on 500 patients.  
Operational trauma provoked return of previous  
malaria in 8.4% of cases. Recommends prophylactic  
administration of quinine or acricline (Quinacrine)  
3 days before and 3 days after the operation.

46/49T74

GEVORKYAN, I. Kh.

GEVORKIAN, I.Kh., professor (Erevan)

Method of determining the permeability of arteries and of conditions  
of collateral circulation. Klin.med., 33 no.11:61-64 N '55. (MIRA 9:4)

1. In gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (dir.-dotsent G.A.  
Gevondian) farevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(BLOOD CIRCULATION,  
determ. of permeability of arteries & of collateral circ.)

GEVORKIAN, Ivan Khristoforovich

[Intra-arterial use of drugs in surgery] Vnutriarterial'noe  
primenenie lekarstvennykh veshchestv v khirurgii. Moskva,  
Medgiz, 1958. 93 p. (MIRA 12:3)  
(INJECTIONS, INTRA-ARTERIAL)

GEVORKYAN, I.Rh., prof. (Yerevan, ul. Amiryan, d. 32, kv. 6)

Alveolar echinococcus in the Armenian S.H.R. and some problems in  
symptomatology and therapy. Nov.khir.arkh. no.3:95-97 My-Je '58.  
(MIRA 11:9)

1. Kafedra gosпитal'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.Rh. Gevorkyan)  
Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(ARMENIA--HYDATIDS)

GEVORKYAN, I.Kh., prof. (Yerevan, ul. Amiryan, d. 32, kv. 6)

Management of residual cavities following removal of a unilocular  
lydatid from the liver [with summary in English]. Vest.khir, 80  
no.4:55-60 Ap'58  
(MIRA 11:5)

1. Is kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.Kh.  
Gevorkyan) Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(LIVER DISEASES, surg.

musc. tamponade for residual cavities after surg.  
of echinococcosis of liver (Rus))

(ECHINOCOCCOSIS, surg.  
same)

GEVORKYAN, I. Kh. (Prof.) -- Erevan

"Arterial Osmotherapy -- the Basis for Conservative Treatment of Obliterating Endarteritis."

Report submitted for the 27th Congress of Surgeons of the USSR, Moscow, 23-28 May 1960.

GEVORKYAN, I.Kh., prof.

Some results of studying surgical diseases endemic to Armenia.  
Trudy Erev.med.inst. no.11:323-329 '60. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. prof. I.Kh. Gevorkyan) Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. prof. L.B. Arutyunyan).

(ARMENIA--DISEASES--REPORTING)

GEVORKYAN, I.Kh.

Development of surgery in Soviet Armenia. Iz ist.est.i tekh. 2:230  
'62. (MIRA 18:4)

GEVORKIAN, I. Kh., prof.

Our experience with arterial anesthesia. Khirurgiia 15 no.5/6:  
443-449 '62.

1. Meditsinski institut - Erevan (Armenka SSR) Katedra po  
bolnichna khirurgiia. Zav. katedrata: prof. I.Kh. Gevorkian.  
(ANESTHESIA GENERAL)

GEVORKYAN, I. Kh., prof; VARTANYAN, S.A.; NAZARYAN, F.A.

Experience with the use of the curarelike preparation bromotilin  
made in the Soviet Union. Vest.khir. no.1:96-99'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav.-prof.I.Kh.  
Gevorkyan) Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir.-prof.  
S.M.Galstyan).

(MUSCLE RELAXANTS)

GEVORKYAN, I.Kh.; MARTIKYAN, E.S.

Multiple echinococcus in man. Zhur. eksp. i klin. med. 3  
no.5:55-62 1963. (MIRA 17:2)

A. Klinika gospital'noy khirurgii Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta.

MINASYAN, Gurgen Armenakovich, dots.; GEVORKYAN, I.Kh., spets.  
red.

[Methodology for the restitution of the locomotor function  
in fractures of the tubular bones] Metody vospstanovleniya  
opornoi funktsii pri perelomakh trubchatykh kostei. Ere-  
van, Armianskoe gos. izd-vo, 1964. 86 p. (MIRA 17:12)

GEVORKYAN, I. S.

(7)

1st European Congress of Anesthesiology, 3-7 Sep 62, Vienna

ABSTRACTS

RYABOV, G. A. Principles of Management of the Body Functions in Superficial and Profound Hypothermia in Children with Congenital Heart Disease

K. NIKX Interaction of Muscular Relaxants and Corticoestroids in the Modern  
ROZAEV, V. A. Anesthesia for the Operations on the Heart  
TSOLNIKOV, Y. M.

ZOLNIKOV, S. M. Some Problems of Anesthesia for Children with Congenital Heart Disease  
ROSLAVLEVA, N. G. Operated Upon with the Help of Extracorporeal Circulation

GEVORKYAN, I. S. Arterial Anesthesia as a Sort of Local Anesthesia

SMOLNIKOV, V. P. The Shane Effect and Pauling's Theory of Anesthesia

GEVORKYAN, Kh., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZAKHAROV, L., kand.tekhn.nauk;  
MARTIROSYAN, G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Ways of improving the technology of alm production.  
Prom.Arm. 5 no.10:21-24 0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)  
(Armenia—Gypsum products)  
(Binding materials)

GEVORKYAN, Kh.; DZHANPOLADYAN, L.; MANUKYAN, R.

Vedi white table wine. Prom.Arm. 5 no.11:32-34 N '62.  
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut vinogradarstva, vinodeliya i plodovodstva  
(for Gevorkyan, Dzhanpoladyan). 2. Vedinskiy vinokurennyy  
zawod (for Manukyan).

(Vedi—Wine and wine making)

MANUKYAN, R.; GEVORKYAN, Kh.

"Kakhet" variety of the red dessert wine. From Arm. 5  
no. 11; 37 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Vedi--Wine and wine making)

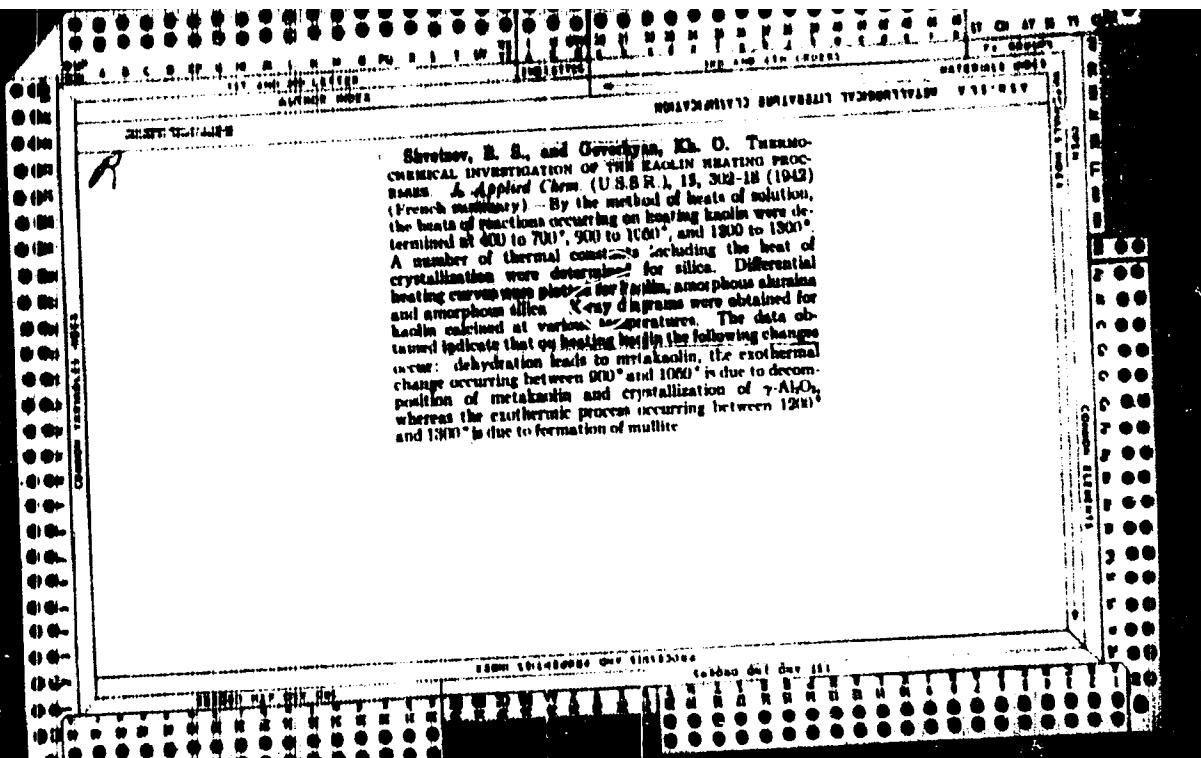
ALEKSANDROVA, T.A.; NOVIKOV, O.V.; PILOYAN, G.A.; GEVORKYAN, Kh.D.;  
BABYSHEV, I.V.

Forsterite refractories from Shorzhia dunes. Ogneupory 28  
no.11:493-494 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov (for Aleksandrova, Novikov).
2. Sevanskaya geologorazvedochnaya partiya (for Piloyan, Gevorkyan, Babyshev).

New data on changes of kaolin upon heating. D. S. Suvorov and Kh. O. Gavrilov. *Vestn. Stroit. Mater.* abv. 1941, No. 4, pp. 80-84; *Atom. Reakt. Znach.* # 17 81 04 (1941). When kaolin is heated at a constant rate, three thermal effects become manifest. On the basis of thermochemical and micrographic studies, the authors draw the following conclusions concerning these effects. The first reaction, at 400° to 700°, is an endothermic effect of the dehydration of kaolin. The product of this reaction is metakaolin. The second reaction, at 800° to 1000°, is an exothermal effect of the decomposition of metakaolin and the simultaneous crystallization of amorphous alumina into  $\gamma$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. The third reaction is an exothermal effect at 1200° to 1300° and corresponds to the formation of mullite as a result of interaction between Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and SiO<sub>2</sub>.

M. H.



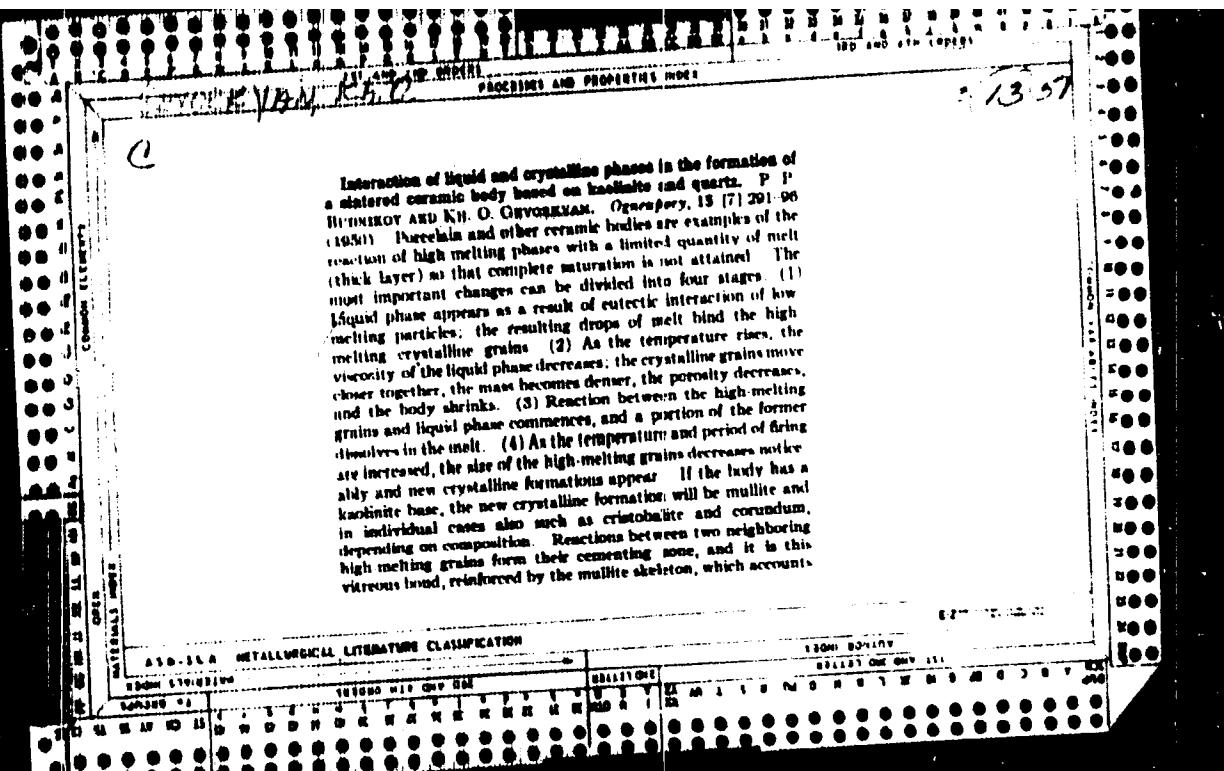
4522. PREPARATION OF A NEW BINDER FOR REFRACTORIES. Geyorkyan,  
K. O. (Proc. Acad. Sci. Armenian S. S. R., 1946, 4, No. 3, 77-82;  
Chem. Abstr. 1947, 41, 580).

A satisfactory binder for refractories and other structural ceramics is made by dissolving petroleum bitumen in benzine. The optimum amount of the solution was 9% of the weight of ground refractory. The solution itself contained 2 parts bitumen and 3 parts benzine. The mixture was ignited slowly at 160-300°, then heated at 300° for 6-10 hours to give the finished product. Apparently a coke-like skeleton is formed which cements the refractory grains.

BCS

*Russia Borodits  
Betty*

1978. The investigations of V. I. Vernadsky on the structure of porcelain.—  
P. P. Berezikov and Kn. O. Grigor'yan (Sov. Krem., 2, No. 8, 4, 1930). In a  
brief article on distinguishing sillimanite from sillimanite the authors are mainly  
concerned with the priority for such differentiation, which they claim for a Russian  
scientist, V. I. Vernadsky, who is stated to have proved in 1860 that the acicular  
crystals in porcelain are not sillimanite. He is also stated to have determined the  
chemical composition of three crystals much earlier than did Bowen and Greig (1924).



for the high mechanical properties of the body. The degree of vitrification will depend on the desired physomechanical characteristics and can be judged by the coefficient of "aging" ( $K$ ) in  $K = \Delta V/V = 1.33 \pi(r_0^3 - r_f^3)/1.33\pi r_0^3 = (r_0^3 - r_f^3)/r_0^3$ , where  $V$  = initial volume of the grain (spherical form),  $\Delta V$  = volume of fused portion of grain (spherical layer), and  $r_0$  and  $r_f$  = grain radii before and after fusion. The kinetics of phase interaction can be judged by "average rate of fusion" ( $A_f$ ) in  $A_f = K/t$ , where  $t$  is the time required to fuse over the grain to given size. 8 diagrams B.Z.K.

GEVORKYAN, Kh. O.

on the upper surface at ~~the~~ lead mainly to an increase in the unfavorable presence of separation. (Over)

the earlier occurrence of separation.

9/24/1

2192. The diffusion period in the firing of porcelain.—D. P. Repnikov and Kn. O. Gevorkyan (*Stek. Keram.*, 8, No. 3, 15, 1951). The maturing of porcelain takes place mainly along the crystal boundaries. The linkages in this system are not all the same and are classified into 6 types, the most important of which are the kaolinite felspar and the quartz felspar types. A formula is given for calculating the rates of formation of mullite and glass. From calculations it is concluded that these 2 processes are completed during the first 2-4 hr. of the final high temp. period. The purpose of soaking for some hrs. after the completion of vitrification is examined. As a result of inter-molecular changes within the clay substance and of the fusion of felspar before the soaking period, the body is heterogeneous, with mullite present as crystalline segregations alternating with glassy areas, but it can be assumed that the body consists of numerous similar micro-areas. By the heterogeneity of the body is meant heterogeneity within such areas. In the latter the crystal grains and glass are not distributed uniformly. This signifies micro-heterogeneity in a fired porcelain body and the analysis of many processes of porcelain formation should start with a study of changes within the micro-area. Within the bounds of every elementary micro-area there is a certain concentration difference which governs the diffusion processes. Since the diffusion rate depends on temp., it is assumed that the soaking period is the most favourable for diffusion. Within each micro-area the diffusion takes place at the boundaries of crystals and glass and, in spite of the complexity of the porcelain formation, it is possible to distinguish 3 main types of diffusion process: quartz felspar, kaolinite felspar, and diffusion within the liquid phase. The latter is caused by the heterogeneity of the liquid phase itself within the limits of every micro-area. It can be assumed that the conversion pro-

owner

Theoretical problems of formation of porcelain body. P. P. Benetsov and Kh. O. Gulyamyan. *J. Applied Chem.* (U.S.S.R.), 24 (8) 1257-8 (1951). Available data on the process of mullitization indicate that the period of intensive formation of mullite corresponds with the second exothermal effect on the thermogram of kaolinite. The data confirm the theory that the second exothermal effect is the result of a chemical reaction of the free oxides  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{SiO}_2$  with the formation of mullite. At the end of the first exothermal effect above 1000°C. and up to 1250° the products of decomposition of kaolinite,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{SiO}_2$ , are in an "active" state. The increased reaction capacity of the oxides at that temperature range governs the intensive mullitization. The vitreous phase in the porcelain body includes (a) feldspar glass, (b) alicefeldspar glass (without mullite) surrounding the quartz grains, and (c) alicefeldspar glass enclosing mullite within the boundaries of the particles of the kaolinite resulting in the formation of porcelain body is given. B.Z.K.

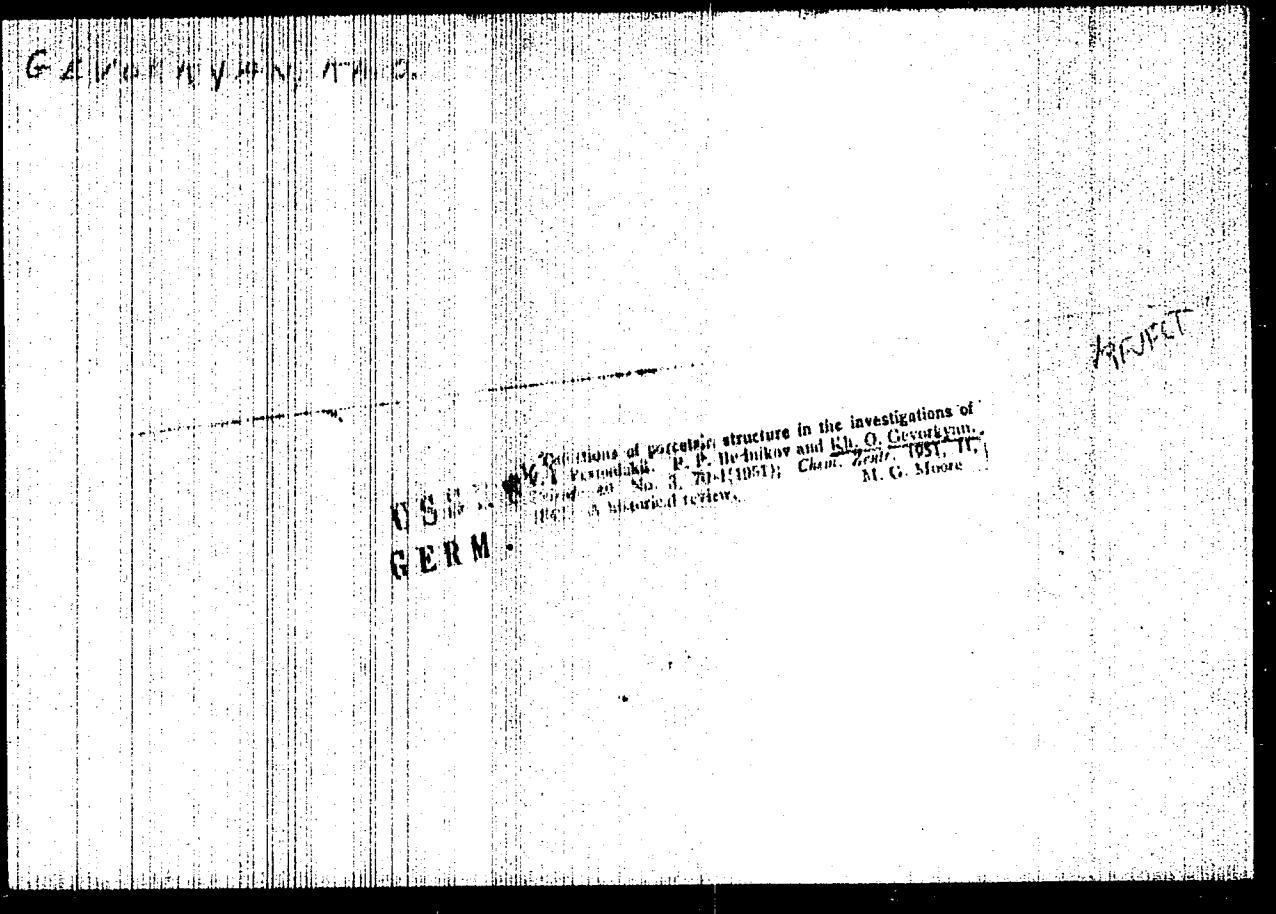
CH Gevorkyan, Kh. O.

19

Theory of the formation of a porcelain body. P. P. Balanikov and Kh. O. Gevorkyan. *J. Applied Chem. USSR* 24, 1419 (1951) (Engl. translation, cf. U-45 17449, 0248). The process of mullitization coincides with the 2nd exothermic effect in the heating curve of kaolinite. This also coincides with the chem. reaction of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{SiO}_2$  to form mullite. Above 1000° (after the first exothermic effect) and up to 1250°, the  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{SiO}_2$  are in an active state which helps mullitization. The vitreous phase comprises feldspar glass, silica-feldspar glass without mullite enveloping the quartz grains, and silica-feldspar glass containing mullite within the confines of the particles of the kaolinite residue. A. George Stern

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515010003-6



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515010003-6"

BUDNIKOV, P.P.; DEVORKYAN, Kh.O.

The role of feldspar in the formation of the structure of porcelain. Steklo  
i Keram. 9, No.3, 19-20 '52. (MLRA 5:2)  
(CA 47 no.19:10192 '53)

GEVORKYAN, Kh. O.

Chemical Abst.  
Vol. 48 No. 9  
May 10, 1954  
General and Physical Chemistry

✓Dmitri Stepanovich Belyankin, Yu. P. Budnikov, A. S. Beresnev, O. I. Bozynkin, S. S. Davydov, Kh. O. Gevorkyan, V. S. Gor'kinov, V. P. Kupriyanov, I. T. Kitaigorodskii, V. D. Kulebin, V. V. Lapin, A. A. Litvakovskii, V. M. Moekhov, N. A. Miltunov, G. P. Mchitalov-Petrovyan, R. L. Peysner, E. G. Stranskii, V. N. Yung, and M. M. Yuzhneva. *Zhur. Fizich. Khim.* 27, 3-4 (1954). —Obituary with portrait and summary of scientific work in phys. chemistry and the silicates. G. M. Kosolapoff

Chem

9-254  
gdp

GEVORKYAN, Kh.O., TOVMASIAN, P.A.

Use of Shorsha serpentite in ceramics. Izv. AN Arm.SSR. Khim.nauki  
11 no.2:83-94 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Terevanskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni K. Marksa.  
(Serpentites) (Ceramic materials)

S/081/62/000/024/064/073  
B166/B186

AUTHORS: Gevorkyan, Kh. O., Tovmasyan, P. A.

TITLE: Study of tuff - clay ceramic masses

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1962, 573, abstract 24K245 (Sb. nauchn. tr. Yerevansk. politekhn. in-t. Yerevan, 1960, 225 - 236)

TEXT: Three varieties of tuff (tuff lavas, volcanic tuffs and felsite tuffs) were studied with a view to making use of tuff fines (quarry waste) in ceramics. It was established that with respect to its fusibility and the results of testing the physical and mechanical properties of burned specimens tuff should be included in the group of fusible, non-ductile ceramic raw materials. Ceramic masses based on  $\leq 50\%$  tuff and clay are sintered at  $1050 - 1150^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Firing at  $>1150^{\circ}\text{C}$  causes deterioration of the physical and mechanical properties of articles and gives rise to swelling. The optimum physical and mechanical properties of the body are obtained with a 20 % tuff content in the ceramic mass. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

SHAKHBAZYAN, T.O.; PILOYAN, G.A.; GEVORKYAN, Kh.O.; MARTIROSYAN, O.A.

Using forsterite refractory material. TSement 29 no.6:10-11 N-D  
'63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva Armyanskoy SSR, Shorzhinskiy keramicheskiy zavod i Yerevanskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515010003-6

TELEGRAM, "U.S. GOVERNMENT, THE, TO AMERICAN AIRLINES, INC."

Budding materials to be used in American's transoceanic flight AN  
Am. Pres. Gen. 100% from Pan American World Airways

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515010003-6"

GENCRYYM KHL

USSR

Determination of acetals in wine. S. O. Spondilyan  
and N. S. Genchyan. Vsesoyuz. i Vinogradarstvo S.S.R.  
U.R.S.S. (1970-1980).  
Prin a neutral wine soln. free acetals are removed by direct distn. and bound  
acetals are removed after hydrolysis with 0.1N HCl.  
In the presence of a high amt. of alc. (30-40%) the hy-  
drolysis rate of acetals is increased. For the analysis of  
wines containing 1-10 mg. acetal/l. 10-15  
ml. of 0.1N HCl and 8-mia. hydrolys. time are required.  
L. Wielicki

GEVORKYAN N.Y.

USSR

Effect of heavy metals on the process of the formation of  
sherry wine. S. O. Dzeposhvili and K. S. Gevorkyan.  
Institute of Virology and Immunobiology, USSR Academy of Sciences. The effects of Fe and Cu were studied on the formation of sherry wine. From 7.2 to 52 mg/l. of  $FeCl_3$  (I),  $FeSO_4$  (II),  $Fe_2O_3$  (III), and  $Fe_2(CO_3)_3$  (IV),  $CuSO_4$ , and a mixture of IV and V were added to wine before the addition of sherry yeast, and the chemical composition and organoleptic properties of the wine were then studied. Wine with added  $Fe^{++}$  contained the highest amounts of aldehydes (900-1000 mg/l.), while the addition of 19 and 45 mg/l. either I or II (III) gave the lowest contents of aldehydes (100-180 mg/l.). The greatest contents (600 mg. aldehydes/l.) were obtained by adding  $Cu^{++}$  to wine to which 10 mg/l. and 13 mg. III/l. were added together (338 mg. aldehydes/l.). There was no particular effect noticed in the case of IV. The highest amount of aldehydes (100-170 mg./l., resp.) was present in wine prepared with the mixture of IV and V/l. added. In the presence of I, II, and IV the titratable acidity was lower as compared with the control. The tannins and tropolone increased over the control (10 mg/l.). Addn. of I, II, III, and V, without an demethylation of the wine, increased the pH from 3.2 (control) to 4.5-4.9, while IV increased it to 6.44. (With the addition of IV) decreased the titratable acidity (0.1-NaOH) to 14.8-15.1 vol.-% (control 16.08%). In the presence of  $Fe^{++}$  and  $Cu^{++}$  the reduction-oxidation potential increased due to which probably decreased in the presence of  $Fe^{++}$  and IV it increased from the beginning of the experiment. In all cases the wine quality was improved, particularly true in the case of the  $Cu^{++}$  addition.  
H. Weisbick

Gevorkyan, Kh. S.

K  
V Study of oxygen regime in the production of sherry. a  
Kh. S. Gevorkyan. Vinodel'stvo i Vinozaryat'e S.S.R.  
15, No. 9, 16-17 (1968). --In the 1st step of its development  
yeast needs O<sub>2</sub>. There is a relation between consumption of  
O<sub>2</sub> and the surface area of wine. Accumulation of aldehydes  
and acetate are independent of the surface. During the  
formation of sherry the content of titratable and volatile  
acids increases. M. Charmandarijan.

USSR/Russia, Kh. S. G. Acad Biol Sci -- "for the study of the process of sherry treatment of wine." Moscow, 1960. (Acad Sci Armémie (U.S. Department of Biol Sci)).  
(ML, 1-61, 137)

-110-

GEVORKYAN, L., inzh.

The LAPG-1 unit. Prom. Arm. 4 no.8: 94-52 np '1. (Mir. 14:2)

1. Yerevanskiy priborostroitel'nyy zavod.  
(Electronic instruments)

GEVORKYAN, L., inzh.

Using Hall transducers for determining the induction of air gaps.  
Prom. Arm. 4 no. 11:44-45 N '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Yerevanskiy priborostroitel'nyy zavod.  
(Eriyan—Electric industries)  
(Transducers)

57-377

S/263/62/000/017/008/011  
I011/I211

AUTHOR: Gevorkyan, L.

TITLE: The use of Hall-effect transducers for the determination of induction in a gap

PERIODICAL Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk 32. Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no 17 1962, 46, abstract 32.17.299 (Ayastani ardynaberutyuny, 1961, no. 11, 51-53, [Armenian], Prom-st' Armenii, 1961, no. 11, 44-45, [Russian])

TEXT: The design, electric circuit, and operation principle are given of a Hall-effect installation that is to be used for a fast and accurate induction measurement in the gap of instruments whose moving system has an in-frame magnet. The transducer dimensions are  $5.0 \times 3.0 \times 0.43$  mm. A dc millivoltmeter with a gauss scale is connected to the circuit output. Recommendations are given as to the choice of the transducer dimensions, the determination of its maximum allowed temperature with regard for the operating conditions, and the emf increase at the transducer output.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation ]

Card 1/1

SARUKHANYAN, V.O.; GEVORKYAN, L.A.

Case of cardiospasm operated on by B.V. Petrovskii's method  
of diaphragmoesophagopasty. Khirurgiia 36 no.1:108-109 Ja '60.  
(MIRA 13:10)

(CARDIOSPASM) (DIAPHRAGM-SURGERY) (ESOPHAGUS-SURGERY)

GEVORKYAN, L.A., (Yerevan, ul. Sverdlova, d.101, kv. 2)

A case of tumor of the thymus gland. Grudn. khir. 5 no.4:105  
J1-Ag'63 (MIRA 1781)

MANVEIYAN, M.G.; GIVORKYAN, L.E.

Production of ultramarine on the basis of albite after its alkaline pretreatment. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.7:1463-1466 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

PAPYAN, S.A., prof.; KURONNADZHYAN, V.A., akademik nauchnyj stranik;  
CHAVOKYAN, L.S.

Effect of some antiseptic substances on the avicite sarcoma's  
tumor. Vop. radiobiol. [Ak Arm. SSR] 3/4:29-32 (1959).

(table 1 : 6)

GALT-YELL, A.M.; DEBRA L., M.Y.

Date of the increase in the fat content of the serum of the heart in children. Rev. of Med. & Nutr. 1971; 11: 1-26. (P: 1)

1. Yearly result clearly indicate recent increase.

GEVORKYAN, N.

Efficient utilization of electric power. Muk.-elev.prom.  
26 no.8:30-31 Ag '60. (MIRA 13'8)

1. Predsedatel' Yerevanskogo respublikanskogo pravleniya  
Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva.  
(Grain elevators--Electric equipment)

GEVORKYAN, M., inzh. (g.Nevinnomyssk)

Use of asbestos-cement pipe in the casing of water wells at great  
depths. Gidr. i mal. 13 no.4:48-51 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)  
(Pipe, Asbestos-cement)  
(Water-supply engineering)

GEVORKYAN, M. A.

5629. BUNIATYAN, A. A. i GEVORKYAN, M. A. organizatsiya i oplata  
truda v kolkhozakh. Yerevan, ~~Ay petrat~~, 1954. 191 s 20sm 2.000 ekz  
2r 10k V per. -Na arm. yaz -55-1276 631.15:338.Ik+,38.Ik:331.2

So. Knizhnaya, Letopis, Vol 1, 1955

SEREDA, Ya.I.; MAKITRA, R.G.; GEVORKYAN, M.A.

Decarboxylation of palmitic and stearic acids. Ukr. khim. zhur.  
27 no.4:551-552 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh AN USSR.  
(Palmitic acid) (Stearic acid) (Carboxyl group)

GEVORKYAN, N. Kh.

In memory of G. A. Melkonian. Khirurgiia, Moskva no. 2:94-95  
Feb 1953. (CML 24:2)

1. Obituary of former head of Department of Hospital Surgery  
at Yerevan Medical Institute.

CHINAYAN, N.Y.A.

Electric Logs

Improving the automatic fuel firing system of the air compressor plant. Pat. ent. No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

GENERAL T.V. M., M.

General Library Dept.

Printed by General Library Dept.  
N.Y.C., 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, \_\_\_\_\_ 1953. Unclassified.

GEVORKYAN, N.Ye. Linshener.

Delaying the release of intermediate relays. Elek.sta. 27 no.8:  
56-57 Ag '56.  
(MLRA 9:10)

(Electric relays)

GEVORKYAN, N.Ye., inzhener.

Experience adjusting and operating compounding devices having an electromagnetic voltage corrector. Elek.sta. 28 no.9:89-90 S '57.  
(MIRA 10:11)

(Electric generators)

GEVORKYAN, M. Ye., inzh.

Retarding the action of intermediate relays. Elek. sta. 29 no.10:  
92-93 O '58.  
(Electric relays)

(MIRA 11:11)

GEVORKYAN, M.Ye., inzh.

Eliminating the defect in the standard diagram for automatic  
reclosing of the circuit breaker. Elek. sta. 30 no.3:89-90  
Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)  
(Electric circuit breakers)

GEVORKYAN, N.Ye., inzh.

Device for automatic locating of the "ground." Elek. sta.32  
no. 5:88 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Electric power distribution) (Electric measurements)

GEVORKYAN, R. G.

A \*\*\* Method for the Study of Sea Currents," Meteorology and Hydrology, Vol. 2,  
1949.

GEVORKYAN R. G.

"Certain Properties of Equilibrium Processes in Physical Systems".  
Tr. Mosk. Vech. Mashinostr., in-ta, No. 1, pp 202-211, 1953

A new method of determining the transition of a system into a state of equilibrium is suggested. Instead of the usual method of increasing the entropy until the maximum, a new approach, previously formulated by the writer (Tr. Mosk. Aviats-Tekhnol. in-ta, 20, [1951]) contends that equilibrium states are characterized by a minimum of power of energy exchange. (RZhFiz, No 10, 1955)

SO: Sum No 812, 6 Feb 1956

GEVORKYAN, R. G.

"On the Equilibrium State of Thermodynamic Systems," and "On the Entropy of Thermodynamic Systems", by Candidate of Physico mathematical Sciences P. G. Gevorkyan, Voprosy Statisticheskoy Teorii Ravnovesnogo Sostoyaniya Termodynamicheskikh Sistem (Questions on the Statistical Theory of the Equilibrium State of Thermodynamic Systems), No 26, Moscow Aviation Technological Institute, Oborongiz, Moscow, 1955, pp 3-99

Presents investigations on the theory of the equilibrium state of "classical" and quantum thermodynamic systems. The principal purpose of these articles is the use of a new statistical dimension which characterizes the various conditions of the system, namely: number of energy transitions accomplished by the component parts of the system per unit time. In the first article this dimension is used for the derivation and the basis of the equilibrium function of distribution; in the second article it is used for the investigation of the entropy of the gas and the gas mixtures.

SUM 12<sup>87</sup>

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4312  
SOV/10-S-41

Moscow. Aviatsionnyy tekhnologicheskiy institut

Nekotoryye voprosy mekhaniki i fiziki (Problems in Mechanics and Physics) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1959. 84 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 41) Errata slip inserted. 3,100 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: RSFSR. Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya.

Eds.: V.T. Dubasov and R.G. Gevorkyan; Ed. of Publishing House: V.M. Tokar';  
Tech. Ed.: N.A. Pukhlikova.

PURPOSE: These studies are intended for teachers of higher educational institutions, for people working on applications of spectral analysis in industry, and for scientific workers who use voltage stabilizers.

COVERAGE: This book contains eight theoretical and experimental studies dealing with specific problems of physics and mechanics. The subjects considered in these studies are: principle of relativity, theory of physical measurements, integrability of equations of motion, accuracy of voltage stabilizers of alternating currents, roentgenoscopy and spectral analysis of metals and alloys.

Card 1/4

## Problems in Mechanics and Physics

SOV/4312

No personalities are mentioned. Some of the studies include bibliographies of Soviet technical literature.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword	3
Gevorkyan, R.G. On Space-Time Measurements in Mechanics and Physics An analysis of space-time measurements in Newton's mechanics and in the relativity theory is made. Use of the probability theory in the description of high-velocity particle motion is considered.	5
Dubasov, V.T. On the Problem of Integrability of Equations of Motion For a Heavy Rigid Body Fixed at One Point It is shown that all known (general and particular) fourth integrals of a system of corresponding differential equations are obtained from the coplanarity conditions of the following three vectors: 1) angular momentum with reference to the fixed point, 2) instantaneous angular velocity of the body rotation, and 3) radius vector.	42

Card 2/4

## Problems in Mechanics and Physics

SOV/4312

Pryadilov, Yu.N. Effect of Load Reactance on the Accuracy of an A-C Voltage Stabilizer With a Saturation Choke

47

A theoretical analysis of factors causing additional error in high-precision a-c voltage stabilizers is made. It was shown analytically and proved experimentally that the load reactance is such a factor in stabilizers with saturation chokes and with diode bridges.

Kurdinovskiy, Yu.P. Use of X-Ray Spectroscopy for the Determination of Inclusions in Steel

54

This paper describes a method of studying inclusions in steel by means of x-ray spectrograms. This method was originally introduced at the metallurgicalcheskiy zavod im. Vladimira Il'icha (Metallurgical Plant imeni Vladimir Il'ich) by the author.

Vvedenskiy, L.Ye. Improving the Accuracy of Spectral Analysis of High Concentrations by the Method of Overlapping Spectra

58

It is shown that the accuracy of alloy analysis at high concentrations of the analysis element can be increased approximately 1 1/2-2 times by the application of the overlapping spectra method.

Card 3/4

Problems in Mechanics and Physics

SOV/4312

Vvedenskiy, L.Ye. Reflecting Spectrograph-Monochromator for the Visible and Ultraviolet Region of the Spectrum Designed in Accordance With the Two Mirror Scheme

63

This paper describes an optical scheme and design of a reflecting spectrograph-monochromator for convenient use with photoelectric methods of analysis. The author thanks Professor V.K. Prokof'yev, and S.A. Ukholin.

Vvedenskiy, L.Ye., and V.I. Shekhabalova. Arc of an Alternating Current as a Light Source for Spectral Analysis of Molten Metals

68

This paper examines problems relating to spectral analysis of metals in the molten state when the effect of structure, liquation, and sparking is considerably weakened. In this connection the suitability of the arc of an alternating current as a source of light is under consideration.

Vvedenskiy, L.Ye., and V.I. Shekhabalova. Condensed Spark as a Light Source for Spectral Analysis of Molten Metals

76

The obtained data lead to the following conclusions: 1) The condensed spark is one of the best light sources for spectral analysis of molten samples; 2) Spectral analysis of molten metals, due to the absence of the sparking, liquidation, and third element effects, is free of the systematic errors associated with solid state metals and gives more accurate results than the solid samples at the same reproducibility.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

JA/rn/sfm  
11/4/60

GEVORKYAN, Ruben Georgiyevich; SHEPEL', Vladimir Vladimirovich;  
BOGUSLAVSKAYA, N.A., red.; LIPKINA, T.G., red.izd-va; TITOVA,  
L.L., tekhn.red.

[General physics] Kurs obshchey fiziki. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo  
"Sovetskaya nauka," 1959. 517 p. (MIRA 13:3)  
(Physics--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

GEVORKYAN, R.G. (Moskva)

Lenin prize in the field of physics awarded in 1960. Fiz.v shkole 20  
no.4, 8-14 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13,8)  
(Physics--Competitions)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5231

Gevorkyan, Ruben Georgiyevich

O zakone sokhraneniya i prevrashcheniya energii (The Law of Conservation and Conversion of Energy) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1960. 112 p. 4,100 copies printed. (Series: Trudy instituta, vyp. 46)

Sponsoring Agency: Ministerstvo Vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya RSFSR. Moskovskiy aviationsionnyy tekhnologicheskiy institut.

Reviewer: G.S. Ioffe, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics, Docent; Ed.: V.M. Tokar'; Tech. Ed.: N.A. Pukhlikova; Managing Ed.: A.S. Zaymovskaya, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicists concerned with problems of energy conservation and conversion.

COVERAGE: The book considers various formulations of the law of conservation and conversion of energy and some problems which arise in its application. Chs. 1, 2, and 3 consider various formulations of the law of conservation of energy,

Card, 1/4

The Law of Conservation (Cont.)

SOV/5231

explain the difficulties connected with the determination of various "forms" of energy, discuss the difficulties arising from the use of the concept of potential energy, examine the relationship between the concepts of energy and work, and present the rules according to which "forms of energy" must be distinguished. Ch. 4 discusses problems connected with the measurement of the basic form of energy, i.e., the kinetic energy of a moving body. The problem of measuring the velocity and kinetic energy of a body is studied in connection with the uncertainty principle of quantum mechanics; it is explained that the description of the elementary mechanical displacement of bodies requires the use of the theory of probability, and that the probability of an exact localization of a particle at a given instant of time must be compared to zero. Ch. 5 considers the relationship between the energies of electric and magnetic fields of an electron. In analyzing electromagnetic phenomena in the simplest system, i.e., two electrons, application of the law of conversion of energy leads to definite conclusions concerning the energy of the electric and magnetic fields. A new interpretation of the relationship between mass, charge, and energy of an electron is presented. In conjunction with this the correlation between the principle of relativity, the covariance of the laws of physics, and the equations of transformation of coordinates and time is considered. Ch. 6 discusses the concepts of temperature,

Card 2/4

The Law of Conservation (cont.)

SOV/5231

thermal energy, and entropy of thermodynamic systems. Special characteristics of the process of redistribution of energy in a system are pointed out which provide transition of these systems into an equilibrium state. Ch. 7 discusses the possibility of generalization of the well-known "principle of minimum dissipation of energy" to all phenomena in which unilaterally proceeding processes of energy conversion take place. A number of examples are given which illustrate the contention that an equilibrium flow of unilateral processes of energy conversion is characterized by a minimum intensity of these processes. The law of increase in entropy is shown to be the result of the redistribution of the energy of a system between levels as a function of the time, when the components of the system reach these levels. No personalities are mentioned. There are 18 references: 15 Soviet, 2 English, and 1 German.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Introduction	3
1. Various Formulations of the Law of Conservation and Conversion of Energy	5

Card 3/4

GEVORKYAN, R.G. (Moskva)

A.F.Ioffe, winner of the Lenin prize of 1961. Fiz.v shkole 21  
no.3:8-10 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)  
(Ioffe, Abram Fedorovich, 1880-1960) (Lenin prizes)

MELIKSETYAN, B.M.; GEVORKYAN, R.G.

Age interrelationship of alkali and granitoid intrusions in the Pambak Ridge. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 37 no.3:161-164 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN Armyanskoy SSR. Predstavлено akademikom AN Armyanskoy SSR I.G. Magak'yanom.

SHVORKYAN, R.G.

New data on the alkali intrusions of central Armenia. Issled.  
AN Arm. SSR [?] no. 2-107-112 '64. (MIRA 17-3)

L. Institut geokhimi i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I.Urmanskogo  
[?] Predstavleno shlychom-korrespondentom AN Armatii A.A.  
Gubrikyanom.

ACC NR: AP7006032

SOURCE CODE: UR/0292/66/000/010/0006/0008

GEVORKYAN, R. L. (Engineer)

"Suppression of Auto-oscillation in Automatic Voltage Control System for High Frequency Synchronous Generators"

Moscow, Elektrotehnika, No 10, 1966, pp. 6-8.

Abstract: A description of an automatic control system controlling the voltage of high frequency generators. Two methods for increasing stability of the system are analyzed. In order to suppress auto-oscillation by applying a positive action equal to the derivative of the action in the automatic control system, a stabilizing transformer is necessary. Another, simpler method which does not require additional equipment is the introduction of a high frequency oscillation to the system. The authors conclude that in planning control systems for such synchronous generators, the delay of the output value of the magnetic amplifier introduced by the presence of a hysteresis loop in the control characteristic must be considered. The addition of the high frequency oscillation described above is the easiest method to suppress this auto-oscillation.

Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 21 formulas. [JPRS: 39,548]

ORG: nono

TOPIC TAGS: electric generator, hysteresis loop

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002

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Efficient use of economic connections in the food industry.  
Prom.Arm. 6 no.2:15-17 F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

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SSR.

(Armenia--Food industry--Management)

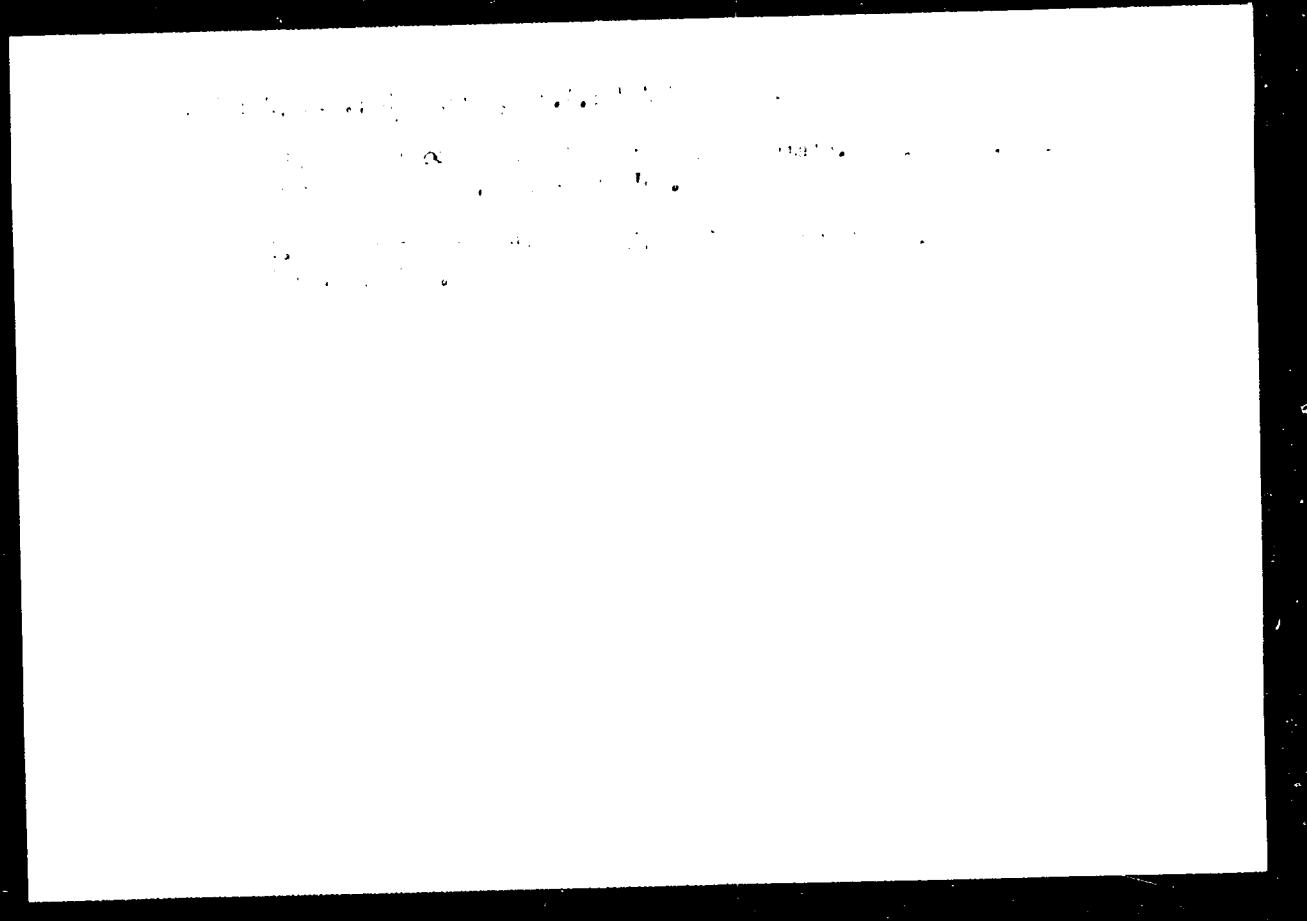
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Cleavage reactions in quaternary ammonium compounds. Report No.1:  
Reaction of salts containing a butyn-2-yl group with alkali  
hydroxide. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Khim.nauki 15 no.5:429-434 '62.  
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.

(Ammonium compounds)

(Alkalies)

(Butynyl group)